

Democracy Without a Mask.

The Richmond (Va.) "Enquirer," of the 27th ult., has a most extraordinary article, which we propose to give to our readers in broken doses, that they may see the view taken of passing events by the most authoritative Democratic organ in the Union. The "Enquirer" says:

"The Harper's Ferry episode seems to have invigorated with redoubled zeal the friends of protection to slavery in the States and Territories."

We thought the "zeal of the friends of protection" was about as hot as fire-eating could make it, but it seems that it has been "invigorated" and "redoubled." Well, if they can stand the additional steam, all right. But the "Enquirer" proceeds:

"Already the want of that protection afforded by a proper enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, has liberated, to all intents and purposes, the slaves of the Northern borders of Virginia. Slavery in Fairfax, Loudoun, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, and similarly situated counties, is at present an institution not enforced by the sanction of law, but preserved by the voluntary submissiveness of the slaves themselves. At any moment, any Saturday night, they can bid adieu to master and decamp to Pennsylvania, finding shelter and protection, instead of a proper enforcement of constitutional obligations."

We did not know before that the "slaves of Northern Virginia were liberated," and especially that the "blessed institution" had "no sanction of law" in the "Old Dominion." But such, according to the "Enquirer" seems to be the fact. "Saturday nights," must be times of evil omen to the chivalry. And we trust the Douglas wing of the "harmonious party" will take heed to what follows, to wit:

"Non-intervention has practically liberated the slaves of an entire tier of counties in Virginia. Non-intervention has already given just cause for dissolution, and unless speedily abandoned by the national government, and the constitutional obligation of intervention for protection be adopted, there will assemble no more national conventions of the Democracy, and the day of disunion will speedily dawn. The conservative Union men throughout the South are daily giving way before the just cry for some certain and sure remedy against the destructive policy of non-intervention."

There, you incorrigible Douglas men! Is it treason you have committed? Or is it "bigamy?" Your doctrine of non-intervention has played the mischief! It has practically liberated the slaves of one entire tier of counties. Ah! you bloody Abolitionists! But you "have already given just cause for dissolution." And what are you going to do about it. Your master tells you. "Unless you speedily abandon your doctrine of non-intervention, and adopt the doctrine of intervention for protection, there will assemble no more national conventions of the Democracy, and the day of disunion will speedily dawn."

Now, down on your knees and beg for mercy. Remember, it is only the negroes that are free. Northern Democrats stand in a different relation. They are, in fact, but little better than Black R. publicans. For hear the "Enquirer" further:

"If the Harper's Ferry episode is the necessary consequence of the 'irrepressible conflict' of Mr. Seward, the liberated condition of the slaves of Northern Virginia is the practical effect of the doctrine of non-intervention. If the dogma of Seward has initiated the crimes of murder and treason, the negation of non-intervention has paralyzed the laws of Virginia, liberated our slaves and defamed our citizens."

What do you think of yourselves now, you "Douglas sovereigns?" But the "Enquirer" continues:

"The negroes of Northern Virginia are free by the operation of Federal non-intervention, the authority of the master does not exist; they remain in the State because it suits them to remain; no law enforces obedience, no authority of the master compels labor, for the enforcement of either results in the certain loss of the slave. When this unrestrained liberty becomes insupportable to the white, the negro is converted into money, and while labor thus gradually undermines the institution. Each year this Northern free laborer wave encroaches further upon the institution, and devotes a portion of slave soil to the future of white labor!"

Oh! horrible! "White labor is superceding the labor of slaves!" The Virginia Democrat will soon have never a "nigger" to bless himself with! And how can Democracy flourish without "niggers." Raul! Oh! loyal Douglas Democrats! fly to the rescue! Your brothers are in distress! Your doctrine of non-intervention has destroyed the authority of the master, and unless you come and set as overseers and guardian protectors of his chancery, why he will be compelled "to convert his negroes into money, and while labor will supply their places!" Can you be so hard hearted? We quote again:

"Thus, non-intervention by the Federal Government is practically Abolitionizing Virginia, and gradually, but surely, undermining the institution of Slavery. While the 'irrepressible conflict' terminates in the fully and bloodshed of Harper's Ferry, the stilling, disqualifying plea of negation—"non-intervention"—quickly undermines Slavery throughout the border counties of Virginia. The former we can conquer by our own right arm, but the latter poisons the very life-blood of Slavery in Virginia, and, unless arrested, will eat, like a loathsome cancer, into the very vitals of Southern Slavery. Non-intervention, the negation of law, is no principle for a people whose lawless numbers are not deterred from assaulting the sovereignty of the States. In the days of Harper's Ferry episode, we want the enforcement of laws, and not their negation."

Protection of Slavery is demanded by the blood of slaughtered citizens, and the traitorous Southern man that dares deny the right is even more criminal than the inmates of the Charleston jail. Fanaticism made a traitor of Brown, but political capital who questions the necessity or denies the right of Slavery to protection."

Now, is it not clearly demonstrated by this authoritative light of Democracy, that it is the duty of the General Government, not only to force slavery into the Territories against the will of the people, but to station standing armies throughout all the slave States to protect it there? And is it not announced by authority that unless Northern Democrats agree to this, and abandon instantly the abolitionizing doctrine of Non-intervention, that no more National Democratic Conventions will ever be held, and that disunion will be the immediate result.

But what effect is this bluster to have upon the Northern wing of the party? For this, be it remembered, is not the ravings of an obscure or extreme paper. It is the teachings of the old, conservative "Enquirer" and is but a sample of universal Southern Democracy.

Will the Douglas wing submit like whipped slaves, and eat all their brave words, and facing "right about march" to the music of the lash in shameless apostasy? Or will they, with the brand of hypocrisy upon their brows, support the candidate dictated by those Southern fanatics, and attempt to deceive the people again by the fraudulent but transparent swindle of "popular sovereignty?" Or will they, like honest citizens, repudiate the party and show themselves men? One of these three positions they must take, and although it matters but little to the Republicans, as a party, which, yet for the honor of human nature we should prefer to see them take a stand for the right and their manhood.

Boone County, Kentucky, Democratic Meeting.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Boone County, Kentucky. They declare against the people of a Territory exercising the rights of self-government—a right that Congress does not give and cannot take away. It is needless to say that we regret to see such a resolution emanating from a Democratic meeting. The Democracy of the free States, in the contest of 1856, repudiated Congressional interference with slavery in the Territories only on the idea that the people of the Territories were to be left perfectly free to have or reject slavery, just as they might please. And that was not to be simply when the people came to form a State Constitution, but that they could make that choice, at any time during their territorial condition. Had not that idea prevailed, Mr. Buchanan would not now be the President of the United States. And we may add that, unless that idea prevails in 1860, no free State will cast its vote for a Democratic candidate. Such is our candid conviction.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Now, what is the "Enquirer" going to do about it? It knows that such is the doctrine of the Democratic party in every slave State, and it knows, too, that every free State is Democratic, simply because such is the doctrine of the party.

But the "Enquirer" knows, as we say, that "if such doctrine had been preached in the free States in 1860 Buchanan would not have been President of the U. S." The "Enquirer" and the leaders in Ohio knew as well in 1856 as they do now, that if Buchanan was elected he would carry out the Southern phase of the double-faced platform, and by deliberate falsification they deceived Northern voters enough to elect him. And they now denounce him, while preparing the way for a similar swindle in 1860.

The "Enquirer" expects every slave State in the Union to vote for the Democratic candidate on the precise ground laid down in the Kentucky resolutions. But the slave States alone cannot elect, and the "Enquirer" says truly, that "not a free State will cast its vote for the Democratic candidate" next year, "unless the idea prevails" therein that the people may exclude slavery from the Territories.

And the "Enquirer," with all its collaborators, therefore, propose deliberately to repeat the swindle, in hopes to deceive the voters of two or three States, as they did in 1860. Can the thing be repeated? Are the Democratic masses sufficiently glib to enable them to win again? Evidently the "Enquirer" hopes so, and on that hope it will labor for the spoils.

Unnecessary Alarm—A Negro Man Shot Dead.

On Friday night last, a negro man belonging to Washington Waller, Esq., of Somerset county, Maryland, was shot dead by a patrol of white men in Dames Quarter district. The circumstances, as we learn from the Union, were substantially as follows:

"On Thursday night an alarm of insurrection and murder was given at a meeting house in the neighborhood. The congregation were at prayers at the time the alarm was given. The prayers were forgotten, and the utmost confusion and excitement prevailed. The benches were broken up for clubs, and with these and such weapons as the men could obtain at the time, they scoured the neighborhood, but finding nothing upon which to vent their indignation, they dispersed, still under great excitement. The following night a patrol was organized, and with guns, clubs, and other weapons, they proceeded under great excitement to search the huts of the free negroes in the neighborhood; at one of these huts the unfortunate negro was found. He was attempting to escape, when he was fired upon by the excited crowd, who mistook him for an insurgent. The shot pierced his back, taking effect in his lungs and bowels, and producing instant death."

Poor Virginia.

There is something that wins our sympathy, in the real terror of a frightened child, however absurd the phantom which caused the alarm. But when it insists on retaining that sympathy and thereby secure special indulgences by a continued make-believe after the "ghost" has dwindled into an unmistakable mullen-stock, the thing becomes a nuisance, and the best thing to be done for the blubbing youngster, as well as the peace of the family, is to give him a spanking and send him to bed.

So in the case of Virginia. While she was really "scared," the public felt disposed to quiet her nerves by a reasonable amount of indulgence. And, although the alarm was absurd enough, yet as the "panic" was real, it was right and proper to soothe her excitement even at the expense of a few pennies for extra sticks of candy.

But when she persists in keeping up the clamor, as she now does, purely for the purpose of killing off Douglas as the Democratic candidate for President, and fanning the frightened Gov. Wise on the party instead, the thing has become intolerable, and even the Democratic papers won't stand it any longer.

As long as the chivalry were willing to play the game so as to damage the Republicans only, every Northern Democrat joined in, and bayed on the track as lustily as the longest eared amongst them. But when they now turn upon "Squatter Sovereignty" and insist that it shall be hung with Old Brown, and Douglas be instantly dropped as a candidate, and that his followers, under the terror of the up-lifted lash, shall take upon themselves the brand of "slaves," there is some squirming in the camp.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" even, finds a voice to object. And the New York "Herald" which, with the view of damaging the Republican party, has published more falsehoods and forgeries on the subject than were ever manufactured by mortal villain before, finding that the people could not be imposed upon, now turns round and ridicules the whole thing, as will be seen by an article from that paper, in another column. The thing is decidedly re-acting, and we could fill the Telegraph with articles from Southern papers which are showing up its absurdity in its true light. Poor Virginia!

The Difference.

The Democratic papers continue to rave over the Harper's Ferry riot, and without one particle of truth to sustain them, charge leading Republicans with sympathizing with Brown.

But when it turns out that Capt. Cook, the man who had spent a year or two at Harper's Ferry, laying the plans and making all the arrangements for the fray, is a Democrat, and brother-in-law of the Democratic Governor of Indiana, they have no word of condemnation for him. And when Gov. Willard goes to Charleston in person, and takes with him the Democratic Attorney General of Indiana, and other Democratic attorneys to defend and, if possible, save his brother-in-law, why that is all right, and casts no suspicion on Democracy!

The Albany "Journal" puts the case in this wise, and we ask our readers to look at it. It says:

"Gov. Willard's connection with Brown's Lieutenant is a misfortune which we are not disposed to aggravate, by censuring him for acting in accordance with natural feeling. But suppose, instead of being a brother-in-law of a Democratic Governor, Cook had been a brother-in-law of Gov. Morgan or Gov. Chase? Suppose they had gone down to Harper's Ferry to labor for its acquittal? What a howl would have been raised by the 'Herald,' the 'Journal of Commerce,' and the fifth Avenue Democracy? How zealously could they have harped upon the fact as evidence of 'complicity with the insurrection.'—As it is, they will be silent as the grave—for circumstances alter cases!"

Democratic Comfort.

The Democratic papers have a great way of drawing comfort from defeat. Thus, the *Cin. Enquirer*, speaking of the election in New York says:

"Last year the vote in New York was, in round numbers, as follows:

Republican,	247,000
Democrat,	230,000
American,	60,000

The combined American and Republican majority was 77,000 over the Democrats. This year the candidates on the Republican ticket, who were also adopted by the Americans, received about 25,000 majority! A reduction of their majority from 77,000 to 25,000 is the whole of this wonderful Republican victory in New York, of which we hear so much. Had there been a full vote in New York City, part of the Republican ticket would have been defeated."

Here the "Enquirer" says the combined Republican and American majority last year was 77,000, and this year, that portion of the Republican ticket voted for by the Americans has but 25,000 majority. This is true. But just look at it in its true light. Last year the combined Democratic and American vote was 43,000 over the Republicans. This year half the Democratic candidates were also on the American ticket, and the Republicans beat both parties combined! Thus showing that while last year they had a plurality, lacking 43,000 of as many votes as both the other parties, they have now a clear majority over both. If the "Enquirer" can give its followers comfort by such figuring, we are content.

Horrible Scenes in Indian Warfare.

George Winter, of Lafayette, Ind., writes to his father in that city, a letter from Carson Valley, dated September 20th, which is published in the "Journal." He says:

"I was captured twice by the Digger Indians on Humboldt river, and once by the Goose Creek Indians. I escaped from them once through the interference of a white man who is living among them, supposed to be a Mormon, but was not so lucky the last time, having received a severe cut, two inches long, in my left breast. It was not a fair blow, or would most probably have proved fatal."

The Indian who stabbed me almost lost his life. I drew my revolver and shot him in the back of the head, and prepared to shoot him again, but discovering other Indians near, I was afraid of being caught again, so I ran as fast as I could to escape them. In retreating for safety I ran into the bushes amidst another body of Indians, who were in the act of stripping the body of a white man who had just been killed. One bloody devil of an Indian tore off his scalp. The unfortunate man belonged to our train, by name Thomas Harding, from Ohio. In my surprise and alarm I gave a most infernal yell, which brought a body of our men from the other side of the creek, which saved me from a horrible fate. The Indians were surprised, and did not seem to know how to act."

But a sad and bloody strife ensued.—Our party killed five Indians on the spot, and took twenty prisoners, eleven of whom escaped during the night. The remaining nine were hung on the following morning. This was done by placing the tongues of the wagons together, and tying a rope at the apex. The Indians were made to stand upon a horse, the rope was adjusted around the necks, the horse was then driven under the wagons, and each one was thus landed into eternity.—It was a sad scene, but one of terrible necessity for self-preservation. One of them proved to be a white man, evidently a Mormon. He was stripped—iron rods from behind the end-gates of five wagons were used to whip him until he was nearly dead; they were then heated red hot and pushed into his flesh."

Oh! it was horrible and revolting; yet I, with many others, stood and saw him suffer. They burned him so that at last he did not seem to care any more for it than the mere prick of a pin. At first he cursed and swore that his friends (the Indians) would have revenge for this. They then hung him, and tied the knot in such a way as to prolong his suffering. He was then cut down and taken to the willows. He was watched by men secreted in the bushes. In a short time some Indians came sneaking up to take the wounded man away. He seemed to revive through something that was administered to him. He revived sufficiently to relate to the Indians his sufferings. In their effort to run the wounded man off, the party sprang up from their ambush, and shot the miserable man dead, and wounded another Indian. The next night the Indians slipped into our camp and killed two men by the name of Jefferson, from Indiana. I knew them well. They were brothers, and once lived in Lafayette.—One Indian was caught, and was put through the tortures the next day."

Pennsylvania offering Troops to Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 23.—Gov. Wise left Harper's Ferry, this morning, for Richmond, after receiving a dispatch from Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, tendering him ten thousand men, and offering to station a guard along the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. After the departure of the Governor, Col. Elliott addressed the military, telling them it is possible they might have to undergo arduous and perilous duty, and he said that if the venerable Commonwealth should be invaded they would effectually wipe out the stain. Last night at nine o'clock an alarm was given by one of the sentinels firing his rifle, the military orders were immediately sounded from one end of the town to the other, and the panic among women and children and some of the men whose disorderly by the late events, was very great. Shutters were closed, and lights were extinguished in quick time. The excitement continued until ten o'clock when it was ascertained the sentinel had mistaken a cow for a man, that she would not halt when he commanded, and he fired. Another alarm at three o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the firing of three guns. A sentinel came rushing in; reported having hailed three men who, instead of halting, fired at him. Scouts were sent out, but no men could be found, and the town was in an uproar for the balance of the night. The fact is, the soldiery regard their present occupation as a frolic, and it is believed that some of them, under the influence of whisky, were playing pranks on their comrades. All has been quiet to-day."

The weather continues most admirable for out-door work. Everybody who has an unoccupied square rod of ground ought to plant a fruit tree of some kind thereon.

It is amazing that so little attention is paid to this subject. A little labor and a very small outlay would soon surround almost every house with rural beauty, as well as supply its inmates with the real luxury of choice fruits. If you have room plant apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, everything. If you have not room for all, select some of the best, but don't leave vacant spaces. If you have no room for any of these, there will still be little nooks and corners where you can stick a grape vine, a clump of gooseberries, raspberries, or other small fruit. Let everybody, and his wife, go right out on his lot and look it all over and see where and what he can plant, and then send to W. W. Hubbell, Rutland, and get such as can be relied upon. See his advertisement.

For apple trees, T. P. Fogg & Son, Salem Center, can also furnish any quantity of the right sort. See advertisement.

Thanksgiving.

Although our business men did not close their various stores and shops, and offices on Thursday last, yet we believe there was an unusual number of neighborly calls made, as well as friendly visits among our citizens. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and the consumption of Shanghai was said to be immense. We have heard of several instances where substantial remembrances were carried to the humble homes of the unfortunate and destitute, and hope many more such instances occurred unknown to all save those who gave and received.

No religious services were held in our Churches—at least not such as are usually called religious. But the Old Apostle of temperance, J. R. Williams, held three meetings during the day and evening, where the Religion of sympathy for the tempted and fallen, and the spirit-stirring appeals to the better impulses of those who had wandered from the paths of sobriety, as well as to the latent sentiment of brotherhood in the temperate, were not made wholly in vain. Many old resolutions of reformation were renewed, and new ones formed. Many who had been battling against the power of a vicious appetite received new strength, and many made to see the dangers ahead before they had taken the fatal step.

By the way, the old veteran, in his labors in this County, has done an amount of good that time will never fully reveal. We know of several generous souls men, who although unconscious of it themselves, were, to the dismay of their friends, fast verging into the drunkard's doom, who have, through the labors of, and sympathies of the Lecturer, been rescued from the very jaws of destruction.

We have not heard the number who signed the pledge, but it is very large, and includes many to whom we doubt not it will prove the turning-point of their lives. And some, whose children ought to be taught to bless the name of John R. Williams. Mr. Williams will leave our County carrying with him the best wishes of the friends of temperance for his personal prosperity, and his success in the noble cause in which he is engaged.

Our New Job Press.

Which is one of the very best, with all the latest improvements, will be here this week. We will then be prepared to execute every species of Job Work in the very best style, and on the shortest notice.

Our new Press for the Telegraph is also on the way, and the first number of the next Volume, beginning with the New Year, will be printed upon it.

We intend fitting up such a Job Office, and executing work in such manner, and at such prices, as to render it inexpressible to go out of the County for anything in the ordinary line of printing.

And with the enlargement of the Telegraph we hope to make it such a paper as our present subscribers will feel a pride in showing to their neighbors, and securing a wider circulation in their several vicinities. We are pleased to be able to state that, notwithstanding the hard times, our subscription list is steadily on the increase, and we feel sure that in its enlarged form the Telegraph will still more commend itself to public favor. We would like a very large addition with which to commence the new Volume. Can't our friends send in the names.

Chivalry.

On the 18th inst. Allen A. Hall, editor of the "News," of Nashville, Tennessee, and G. G. Poindexter, editor of the "Union and American," of the same place, met in the streets of that City, and commenced a regular South street fight with revolvers and Bowie knives. Poindexter was killed on the spot, and the chivalry are making it out a "duel" so as to save the "honor" of the parties engaged, and the high renown of that peculiar form of society which sanctifies these murderous street brawls, by covering them with the immaculate mantle of the "code of honor." How very honorable!

Two Northern Mechanics Driven from Virginia.

Two tinsmiths of Trenton, who had been hired to go to the vicinity of Charleston, Va., to do some roofing, returned a few days ago, having been prevented from doing their work, and driven by threats of arrest to leave the place.

An account of the affair, which appears to be authentic, is as follows: A wealthy gentleman of this State, understood to be Mr. H. J. Garrison, formerly a dry goods merchant of Trenton, who removed to a locality near Charleston in 1854, or about that time, having concluded to remain permanently at the latter place, had partly built a house, which he designed to cover with a metallic roof.

Preferring the work of Northern mechanics, or finding it impracticable to get it done without incurring the considerable expense of bringing them so great a distance, he came on to Trenton and engaged two tin workers, who had been employed at the hardware establishment of G. Brearley & Co., of that city. Taking them with him he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced. But the Virginians had no idea of allowing any such proceeding; nobody knew but this was a contrivance of the Abolitionists at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tin workers they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart; and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. Their employer was at the same time informed that his house might remain forever uncovered, if he could not get it roofed without sending to the North for Abolitionists to do the work.—*Newark Mercury*, 28th.

Pomeroy Retail Market.

POMEROY, MONDAY, November 29, 1859.
Wheat, \$1.75; 75¢ per bush. (Clover, 12¢ per bush. Apples, 25¢ per bush. Potatoes, 25¢ per bush. Butter, 12¢ per lb. Eggs, 12¢ per doz. Sugar, 12¢ per lb. Coffee, 12¢ per lb. Tea, 12¢ per lb. Rice, 12¢ per lb. Beans, 12¢ per lb. Corn, 12¢ per bush. Oats, 12¢ per bush. Hay, 12¢ per ton. Straw, 12¢ per ton. Wood, 12¢ per cord. Lumber, 12¢ per board foot. Brick, 12¢ per thousand. Stone, 12¢ per cubic yard. Gravel, 12¢ per cubic yard. Sand, 12¢ per cubic yard. Lime, 12¢ per bushel. Cement, 12¢ per barrel. Glass, 12¢ per square. Paper, 12¢ per sheet. Ink, 12¢ per bottle. Oil, 12¢ per gallon. Soap, 12¢ per box. Candles, 12¢ per box. Matches, 12¢ per box. Nails, 12¢ per keg. Wire, 12¢ per lb. Rope, 12¢ per lb. Twine, 12¢ per lb. Hay, 12¢ per ton. Straw, 12¢ per ton. Wood, 12¢ per cord. Lumber, 12¢ per board foot. Brick, 12¢ per thousand. Stone, 12¢ per cubic yard. Gravel, 12¢ per cubic yard. Sand, 12¢ per cubic yard. Lime, 12¢ per bushel. Cement, 12¢ per barrel. Glass, 12¢ per square. 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